"CLEAR OUT"

That is the characteristic which our friends have come to know so well as belonging to the

SPECIAL FRIDAY SALE.

This week it will be illustrated as follows: Remnants of French Sateens, Lawns, Challies and Summer Dress Goods very cheap.

An assorted line of 40-inch Dress Goods, all-wool from 29c to 49c, worth \$1 a yard.
Black Momie Bunting, 40 inches wide, all-wool, 30c, worth 50c

Fancy Surah Silks at 59c, worth \$1.25. Children's fine Mull Caps, 25c. Children's Jersey Blouses, \$1.99. A few more of those Wrappers at \$1.79. Untrimmed Hats, half price. Bargains in Hosiery, Underwear and Gloves. Checkered White Goods at 5c, worth 10c. Plaid White Goods at 10c, cheap at 15c. Remnants of Table Linen at a big reduction. Odds and ends in Napkins very cheap.

250 fine Fans at half price.

Special prices for Embroidered Suits this day.

Ribbers at 19c and 25c. A new lot. Big Bargains.

A great bargain in Handkerchiefs at 15c.

Remnants of Ginghams, Calicoes and Sateens. Hair-Brushes lac, worth 25c. Purses 13c, worth 25c. Viniagerettes 17c, worth 50c.

L. S. AYRES & CO.

ORGANS

FOR SALE OR RENT,

Cheaper Than Any Place in the City.

Tuning, Repairing, Moving. Work guaranteed. Storage with insurance.

D. H. BALDWIN&CO

95, 97 & 99 N. Penn. St., Indianapolis.

NEW subjects in the large-size artotypes. These make astonishingly handsome pictures for the price, when well framed.

H.LIEBER & CO.'S ART EMPORIUM,

33 South Meridian St.

NEW BOOKS

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY, for Young People.
UP AND DOWN THE BROOKS. By Mary E. Bam-CLEOPATRA. Rider Haggard, 25c. LACE. A Romance of Berlin. By Paul Lindau, 50c.

THE BOWEN-MERRILL CO.

16 & 18 West Washington St.

THE

(Established 1853.)

SUN UMBRELLAS.

Again we have all the styles and prices which have been so popular all the season.

Prices \$1.19 to \$10.

The \$2.39 umbrellas, with Tassels and Cases, are better than the last lot.

ALL PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES.

PETTIS, BASSETT & CO

BLAZE IN A FACTORY.

The Excellent Result of the First Practical

Test of the New Extension Truck. The factory of the Indianapolis Lounge Company, Nos. 12 to 20 North East street, narrowly escaped complete destruction by fire again last evening. A month ago a disastrous fire damaged the concern to the extent of nearly \$3,000, and the company, only a few days ago, completed the repairs and renewed operations. The fire last evening originated in one of the upholstering rooms on the second floor, and spread so rapidly to the varnishing rooms on the floor above that before an alarm was turned in by the tower watchman the flames were bursting out the roof of the building. When Chief Dougherty arrived the fire was of such a threatening character that he sent in a second and a third alarm. As the flames were on the top of the high block, an excellent opportunity was af-

flames were on the top of the high block, an excellent opportunity was afforded to use the new extension ladder. It was hoisted on the east side of the block, and from the top of it the firemen were able to soon get the fire under control. Without it, the entire factory and, perhaps, adjoining blocks would undoubtedly have been destroyed.

The loss to ex-Sheriff J. W. Hess and Robert A. Kistner, who compose the company, will be about \$2,500 or \$3,000, principally on stock. An insurance of \$4,000 was carried. The loss would have been a good deal greater had not volunteers removed nearly the entire stock of upholstering material to a place of safety. Mr. Hess says the company will repair the factory immediately.

The City Watching Its Points.

City Clerk John Bowlus yesterday received instructions to cease issuing liquor licenses in cases where former licenses have not expired. Heretofore the city officers have not hesitated in issuing permits, even where the originals were still running.

Marion County's Share. Marion county will receive \$183,600 as her apportionment of the proceeds from the school funds bonds which State Treasurer Lemcke and Auditor Bruce Carr disposed of in New York. This money will be loaned at 6 per cent. interest.

NEW bedroom sets at Wm. L. Elder's.

OPERATORS AND OPERATIVES

Nothing Practical Results from the Board of State Charities' Visit to Brazil.

Both Sides Continue Firm in Their Positions -Observations of Members of the Board Concerning the Existing Conditions.

The Board of State Charities, with theexception of Secretary Johnson, returned from Clay county yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. A Journal reporter met Judge Martindale, of the board, soon after his rereturn. "We met with the block-coal operators and miners at Brazil yesterday," said the Judge; "first meeting with the operators and hearing everything they had to say. This took up two hours' time, and after that we gave two hours to the committee of miners. We then invited them both to meet and present the matter to us from their different stand-points. This made eight hours that we gave to the hear-

ing of their statements. "The operators in block-coal mining in Clay county are confronted by a condition not a theory. They have in years past been operating in what was regarded as a favorite coal, one that had superior advantages for smelting and other purposes, and commanding a ready sale in Chicago, Indianapolis and to all the railroads in Indiana, and in this territory block coal has lost its prestige, and the sale for the last year was reduced, so far as we could gather, about 300,000 tons. It is now brought into square competition with Indiana bituminous coal, with Hocking Valley and with Pittsburg coals. Men engaged in mining it had a scale of prices to miners. This scale was established when the coal had a superior value. They have either to reduce the cost of mining to correspond to the reduction in market value of their product or quit the business.

ing would probably consummated without any disturbance between operators and miners if it had been done gradually; but 15 cents is a big cut, one the miners cannot very well understand and are slow to believe is necessary. There was an exhibit made to us, showing conclusively, at least to my mind, that block coal can be mined as easily and as profitably to the miner as bituminous coal. The difference that has been maintained in the cost of mining was based upon the superior commercial value of block coal in the time when it was the preferred fuel.

"There is no bad blood between miners and operators. They are friendly, cordial and candid in their treatment of each other, and their relations for the past ten years have been remarkably kind and not attended with the slightest disturbance. But the operators have been making no money, and the prospect for the future is darker than the realization of the past year. When we pressed upon them the importance of submitting the matter to the arbitration of a committee that should have all the facts before them and would likely do full justice, they simply replied that they did not propose to allow a committee to say they should carry on business at a loss, and that they should put their money into a business that their money into a business s unprofitable. The operators said unless they duct business so as to at least clear them-selves of loss they would prefer to let the coal remain in the mine. They, therefore, absolutely decline to submit the question of the cost of mining block coal to arbitraof the cost of mining block coal to arbitra-tion or to settlement in any way by which it could possibly be varied and they re-quired to pay more than 70 cents for the summer months and 75 cents for the winter months. In other smaller questions of dif-ference between operators and miners the former were willing to submit to arbitra-tion while the miners on their part are willing to submit everything to arbitra-tion, but are not willing without further evidence of the depreciation of block coal values to enter into a contract for mining at 70 and 75 cents. Our board was, thereat 70 and 75 cents. Our board was, therefore unable to effect any settlement be-tween them. The operators and miners in joint meeting to-day by a unanimous vote thanked our board for its intercession and disposition to adjust their differences. Our secretary, Mr. Johnson, we left, to meet with the miners this afternoon. My impression is that a satisfactory settlement of some kind will be made. Our committee

one will be left free to talk if he desire to do so.

"One fact should be understood by the public. It is that the commissioners of Clay county, who have applied to the Governor and the outside world for aid, have themselves furnished no aid; nor have the trustees of the townships of that county largely increased their contributions to the needy. I have reason to know that the people of Brazil and of the entire county—officials and all—have not contributed \$500, all told, to the support of the miners."

Rev. O. C. McCulloch was also interviewed. "We went over," said Mr. McCulloch, "to see what we could do toward adjusting the differences between miners and operators. Judge Martindale has told you of the meetings that were held. We have not accomplished anything. The operators were firm in their decision, first, not to submit the matter to arbitration under any circumstances; second, they were fixed and immovable to give 70 and 75 cents and no more, with the addition of the low-coal scale; third, that they would prefer to shut up and let the mines lie idle a year rather than continue mining, as they claim, at a loss. That represents the operators' attitude. The miners on their side claim that than continue mining, as they claim, at a loss. That represents the operators' attitude. The miners, on their side, claim that the reduction proposed would interfere with the prices now being received by coalminers in Pennsylvania and Ohio. They say that their acceptance would injure these, their comrades, in the States named by bringing down their wages, as the amount taken off here would probably be taken off in the competing States. We again encountered the charge that money was spent in the saloons. One man in the committee said to me that he had never been inside a saloon and did not know the taste of beer, that he had worked every day there was work for twenty years, and that during that time, somehow, little by little, the miners had lost things for which they had once been paid and are now charged for things that were formerly furnished free. The operators believe it will be true that the men will make more at 70 and 75 cents than they have received for the past year, as at the lower price there will be a larger out put and the men will have more days of work. All have more days of work. All we have is the statement from the operators we have is the statement from the operators as to the condition of their business. They failed to submit their books to the board or to a responsible committee to fortify their statements as to loss of markets and decrease in demand for their coal. There is a very little to tell, but when you move among those men there is a great deal you can feel. My impression is that the committee of miners that met us are earnest, sincere men, who presented their case fairly and dispassionately. They showed the marks of their years of work and that they had shared almost nothing in the vast wealth they had helped to make."

From a gentleman who is well acquainted with the situation in Clay county and who was there with the Board of State Charities, the reporter learned that at some places where the farmers have offered work to miners who were willing to accept it they were driven from work by

to accept it they were driven from work by their companions. This was not done by violence, but by abusive language. The farmers, too, were alarmed by the demonstrations of those who called upon the men to whom they had given work, and their proffered employment was withdrawn.

Two of these cases occurred near Center Point. In one case a number of miners who had families were given work in clearwho had families were given work in clear-ing away timber in a deadening, and in another case in grubbing up briars. In both these cases the miners who were will-

"We appointed," said Mr. Elder, COUNTRY SCHOOL AFFAIRS conference committee, this morn-"a conference committee, this morning, between operators and miners. That conference took about two hours this morning. The committee agreed to concede on the part of the operators a reduction in the cost of sharpening picks, and that the powder furnished the miners should be uniform to all the miners, and at wholesale rates; and that the rents of the houses owned by the operators and occupied by the miners should be reduced in proportion to the reduction of the price for mining. This report was presented, and the operators would have accepted it, but the committee representing the miners dethe committee representing the miners de-clared they had no authority to accept any-thing of that kind. The meeting this afternoon may settle something."

"New Influences" Responsible for the Strike.

Brazil Special to Indianapolis News. For four years past the miners and operators have held fraternal relations with each other, in the national conciliation order, arranging yearly scales jointly in a good feeling and spirit highly creditable to both parties, as well as to the age. These relations have not been nearly so strained as the public has been led to believe. The operators presumed somewhat on being understood when they stated their terms in the reduction. They offered the very highest rate they thought possible to give. Hitherto the miners have accepted their statements, and it was presumed they would do so again. But new influences were at work among the miners and their contaids friends have a strike. A free outside friends, hence a strike. A free, full discussion of the situation was obtained at each session. "The operators made a good showing by their figures in regard tomarkets, decreased demand, losses, etc." said a member of the board. "One of these operating firms showed plainly that they had sustained a loss amounting to several thousand dollars in order to keep the miners at work and to hold the mar-ket. I would not have run the mine a day myself under the circumstances, and it is unreasonable to expect the operators to

THE STATE'S DENTISTS.

Their Association Spends a Profitable Day and Elects a New Set of Officers.

"The reduction of 15 cents a ton for min- | The morning session of the Indiana State Dental Association yesterday was taken up with clinical lectures. Dr. T. S. Hacker, of this city, exemplified "Filling with Gold Sections, and, also, Exhibited the Use of the Electric Lamp;" Dr. F. M. Hamsher, of Lafayette, gave "Filling with Porcelain Sections;" Dr. A. J. Morris, of this city, "Inserting Gold Crowns;" Dr. T. A. Goodwin, of Warsaw, "Filling with Gold and Tin Combined," and Dr. Merit Wells, of this city, "Sectional Filling with Soft and Cohesive Gold.

At the afternoon session the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, T. A. Goodwin, Warsaw: first vice-president, C. A. Budd, Muncie; second vice-president. A. J. Smith, Greenfield; treasurer, Merit Wells, Indianapolis; secretary, R. W. Van Valzah, Terre Haute.

The following persons, in addition to those taken in yesterday, were admitted to membership:

A. E. Buchanan, Indianapolis; D. C. Harold, Elwood; J. D. English, Worthington; B. F. Shepherd, Pleasantville; J. H. Morrison, Connersville; A. E. Harlan, Alex-

Warsaw and Maxinkuckee were proposed Warsaw and Maxinkuckee were proposed for the next session of the association, to be held the third Tuesday in June, 1890. The competition was brief and lacked spirit, Maxinkuckee being chosen by a very pronounced majority. The session this morning will be taken up with clinics, in which S. T. Kirk, Kokomo, J. H. Morrison, Connersville, E. B. Call, Peoria, Ill., A. O. Rawls, Lexington, Ky., and E. A. Royce, Chicago, will give exemplifications of different kinds of work.

Luther Benson's Lecture.

Luther Benson spoke last night at Tomlinson Hall on the subject of "Temperance," the proceeds of the lecture to go to Clay county for the benefit the block-coal miners. Mr. Benson's lecture was listened to with close attention by an audience that left \$50 at the box-office, and was a convincing argument in favor of total abstinence. He described the various kinds of drinkers—the man who "could drink or let it alone," who always preferred to drink; he who drank "now and then," but always drank now; he who drank "more or less," and somehow always managed to drink more than less. The lecture contained many apt illustrations and anecdotes with occasional illustrations and anecdotes, with occasional streaks of surpassing eloquence and beautiful imagery.

Death of Mrs. Booth. will probably make no formal report; each one will be left free to talk if he desire to Booth, died yesterday, at noon, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John S. Tarkington. She was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, July 20, 1799. With her parents, Andrew and Margaret Braxton Pitts, she came to Salem in 1809, and there married Mr. Booth, May 11, 1818. Her family removed to Terre Haute in 1842. Of her six children there survive Mrs. Mary B. Ames, of Greencastle; ex-Senator Newton Booth, of California, and Mrs. John S. Tarkington. She was ardent in the expression of her beliefs, and greatly attached to her friends, especially her old friends. While not a member of the Church of the Friends, she attended their meetings and was a firm believer in their faith.

was a firm believer in their faith. Distributing the School Fund.

The work of distributing 73 per cent. of the school-fund loan money to the counties of the State is progressing rapidly in the Auditor of State's office. Several hundred thousand dollars was sent Several hundred thousand dollars was sent ont yesterday, and the distribution will be completed this week. It is the intention that the counties shall begin paying interest on the money July 1. Marion county under the 73 per cent. distribution gets \$185,000. Just as soon as the remainder of the bonds are sold the remaining 27 per cent. will be distributed. Auditor Carr thinks the second distribution can possibly be made within a mouth.

Pupils Who Won Prizes. The pupils of St. John's Academy who received prizes for excellence in their studies were Bessie Marble, Allie Marshall, May Crawford, Eva Wilgus, Rosa Marshall, Minnie Waterson, Nora O'Leary, Hannah Creeden, Ida Preston, Ida Elwood, Addie Thale, Emma Haugh, Lizzie McGrail, Sarah Duffy, Emma Ryan, Jennie O'Donnell, Maggie Conner, Anna Blackwell, Delia Manley, Bertha Coulter, Imogene Brennan, Anna Reaume, Corienne Flowers, Mollie Creeden, Lillie Beaupre, Edna Beau and

Anna Beattie New Incorporations.

New business enterprises were incorporated yesterday, articles therefor being filed with the Secretary of State. One was the Leesburgh Oil and Gas-well Association. capital stock \$3,000; another the Citizens' Oil and Natural-gas Company of Terre Haute, capital stock \$10,000. The directors in the latter company are I. C. Royse, Frank McKeen, Clarence A. Waldo, Max F. Haberly, Milton S. Durham, Richard M. Rippetoe and Leslie D. Thomas.

In the Interest of Health.

City Attorney Taylor will soon present to the City Council several ordinances, one

Should Have Waited for Foul Balls. James Moore, sixteen years of age, and ing to work were prevented from doing so by other miners, who hold that the acceptance of outside labor will interfere with the success of the strike.

John R. Elder, another member of the Board of State Charities, was called upon. He had little to say, remarking that Judge Martindale had about stated the situa-

Papers and Discussion by Officials Who Have Such Interests in Charge.

Claim that the Basis of Apportionment for School Revenues Is Unjust-Resolutions to that Effect Adopted-Officers Elected.

The county superintendents exchanged many valuable ideas yesterday, and adjourned last evening, feeling that they had profited a good deal by the meeting. The attendance was fully as large as on the first day, and a greater degree of interest was shown in the proceedings. At the opening of the morning session a committee, composed of S. N. Cragin, of Boone county; B. F. Wiles, of Wayne; Calvin Moon, of St. Joseph; W. C. Snyder, of Washington, and R. V. Carlin, of Steuben, was appointed to prepare outlines for county institute work. The work of the Teachers' and Children's Reading Circle was then considered, H. D. Vooris, of Johnson county, reading a paper, in which he spoke of the objects of the circle. He reviewed the excellent work it had accomplished throughout the State by enabling teachers to obtain much valuable information relative to their studies. He thought there was danger of making the work in the teachers' circle too heavy, but that of the young people's he thought could not be improved. It was his opinion that where the teachers were ready to take hold of the reading circle work, there was no trouble in getting the children interested in it. In the discussion that followed it was the general opinion that nothing had done so much to advance

that nothing had done so much to advance the standing of teachers as the circles.

The second paper of the day was by A. L. Sewall, of Posey county, and treated of "How to Promote the Progressive Graduation of Country Pupils." Mr. Sewall maintained that pupils should be compelled to take the work just as it was laid down, and that teachers, and not the pupil or parent, should decide upon the course of study.

To secure good results in graduation, a uni-To secure good results in graduation, a uniformity of text books was necessary, and the attendance of pupils must be regular. At the conclusion of the discussion a committee was appointed to prepare a series of questions upon which graduation should

Some fear was expressed that the new school book law would seriously interfere school book law would seriously interfere with pupils in completing their work. It was claimed that it repeals the law providing for uniformity of text-books, and therefore leaves the school to use only the books for which contracts may be made.

E. G. Machan, of Lagrange, read a paper, the topic of which was "Should There be a Change in the Basis of Apportionment of the State's School Revenue." This matter was thoroughly discussed by the last General Assembly, and a strenuous effort was

eral Assembly, and a strenuous effort was made to enact a law changing the basis. Mr. Machan argued that a change was urgently needed, as the school revenues are apportioned among the several counties and the several school corporations in each county, on the basis of the entire number of persons of school age residing within the counties and corporations respectively, without considering how many of these actually attend the schools. He claimed the amount of funds apportioned to the cities was greatly in apportioned to the cities was greatly in excess of that apportioned to the towns and townships. Some counties receive a larger revenue than others that have in school a greater number of children. The terms of school in the towns and cities are longer than those in the townships, in many instances twice as long, and the enumeration is greatly in excess of the enrollment in the schools. Many townships, he claimed, are unable to continue their terms

claimed, are unable to continue their terms of school longer than four or five months in the year, with their local levy for tuition tax at its highest limit, while many of the cities have terms twice as long, no tuition tax, and pay their teachers more than twice the wages.

Last year the city of Indianapolis, he said, received tuition funds to the amount of \$108,880.45, and enrolled 15.256 pupils, an average of \$7.13 for each pupil, while in the districts of the county the average to each pupil was only \$4.29. The city of Madison received \$9,457, enrolled 1,340 pupils, an average of \$7.07 in the city, and only \$2.92 in the country. LaPorte received \$10,089.10, in the country. LaPorte received \$10,089.10, enrolled 1,180 pupils, an average to pupil of \$8.55 in the city, and \$3.37 in the townships.

Terre Haute received \$33,467, enrolled 4,374
pupils; average to pupil, \$7.06 in the city,
and \$3.60 in the townships. In six other cities the average amount received to each pupil enrolled was from \$6 to \$6.75, while in the townships of the counties in which the cities are located the average amount to each pupil enrolled was from \$2.45 to

In further showing the injustice, as he called it, done certain sections of the State by the present method of apportionment, he compared the amounts apportioned last year to the following counties: Crawford received \$12,921.99 and enrolled in her schools 4,539 pupils; Floyd received \$24,-912.72 and enrolled 4,712 pupils; Henry county received \$19,151.13 and enrolled 6,776 pupils; LaPorte county received \$30,856.07 and enrolled 6,104 pupils—672 less than the enrollment in Henry county, while she received \$11,704 more; Lagrange county received \$11,845.86 and enrolled 4,046 pupils; Posey county received \$23,048.49 and enrolled 4,932 pupils.

The true basis of apportionment, he said, must be the number in the schools, and not the number eligible to the schools. So long as children do not attend school the State is impotent to help them, unless there is a compulsory school law that will compel attendance. Only those who attend the schools receive the benefit of the State's revenues. An outgrowth of the present received \$12,921.99 and enrolled in her

schools receive the benefit of the State's revenues. An outgrowth of the present method of apportionment, he continued, exists in the unequal length of terms in city and country. The terms in the cities are from 180 to 200 days; in the country from 70 to 160 days. Evansville has 200 days of school, pays no tuition tax and pays teachers an average of \$3.21 a day. Vincennes has school 196 days, levis no tuition tax and pays Vincennes has school 196 days, levis no tuition tax and pays teachers an average of \$4.17 a day. Lafayette pays no tuition tax, has school one hundred and ninety days and pays teachers an average of \$3.20 a day. She receives from the State all the funds necessary to conduct her schools, while the townships of the county are required to pay more in tuition tax than the city receives. This is also true of LaPorte, South Bend and other cities. Indianapolis has one hundred and eighty-three days of school, levies no tuition tax, and pays teachers an average of nearly \$4 a day. He said Indianapolis last year made a special levy of 20 cents under a special statute, the funds from which were partially used in defraying the expense of teachers.

teachers.

In the city of Fort Wayne the length of term is 192 days; average price paid teachers, \$3.90. This city pays no tuition tax, and notwithstanding the long term of school and the high wages paid teachers, nearly \$100,000 of school revenue has accumulated under the present system of apportionment. "When such immense sums of money," he said, "can be accumulated and the interest therefrom be appropriated by school boards to their individual use, is it any wonder that fraudulent enumerations occur? The correction made in the fraudulent enumeration in this city last year saved to the State more than Lagrange county received; twice that of Scott county, and nearly three times that of Ohio county. While Fort Wayne may, possibly, be the only city which gave way to temptation in enumerating school children, we have grave reasons for believing otherwise. When cities report half their population to be between six and twenty-one years of age something is wrong.

To secure the greatest degree of fairness in the apportionment of school revenue, I would suggest that the basis be made the average daily attendance of runtle in

in the apportionment of school revenue, I would suggest that the basis be made the average daily attendance of pupils in the schools between the ages of six and twenty-one years. Such average should be obtained on the attendance for the four consecutive school months ending on March 1, unless the term of school should close before this time, in which case, for the last four months of school. The teacher of each public school should be required to make an accurate report of the attendance for this time, to the trustee or county superintendent, on or before the 1st day of April of each year, and the trustees should be required to compile said reports, and to report the same to the county superintendent on or before the 1st day of May.

The position assumed by the writer of that paper was further shown by his detailing the arguments used in favor of the present method of apportionment. He

maintained that all those arguments, from that of the cities having a larger ratio of children to that of the cities having the ideal schools and that a change in apporwould cripple them, were nothing compared to the excellence district schools would at-

tain under a new method of apportion-At the beginning of the afternoon session Professor Carhart, of DePauw University, made a statement in regard to the prosecution of the reading circle work, after which the committee on resolutions, through its chairman, John W. Cravens, of Monroe county, submitted a report. Before reading the resolutions agreed upon, Mr. Cravens stated that the committee had deemed it best not to present anything con-demning the school legislation of the last General Assembly, from the fact that the laws, unwise as they seemed to be, had not been given a fair trial yet. The following resolutions were read and unanimously

Resolved, That the apportionment of the State's school revenue should be based upon the average

daily attendance. Resolved, That we favor the addition of three members to the State Board of Education, and that said members shall be county superintendents, to be selected for two years by the State convention of county superintendents at their Jane meeting following the election of superintendents; but not more than two of the additional members shall belong to any one political

Resolved, That we commend the circular of in-

formation of the State Superintendent, relating to the special bonds of county superintendents, as required by the new school-book law.

Resolved, That the office of county superintendent should be put upon a salaried basis, the salary to be determined by the amount of work S. N. Cragin, chairman of the commit-

tee appointed to report a list of officers for the ensuing year, said the committee had decided to recommend that the officers alternate between the two leading political parties, as by that method the association could be kept free from political influence. The following officers were then named by the committee and approved by the as-

President-John C. Lewellen, Delaware. First Vice-President—George F. Felts, Allen. Second Vice-President—W. H. Johnson, Knox. Secretary—John W. Cravens, Monroe. Treasurer—B. F Thiebaud, Fayette.

The report of the committee on Institute Instructor's Association was read by its chairman, Cyrus W. Hogan. It recommended that a regular course of study for the association be adopted, and suggested that a special committee be appointed to prepare the course of study by the next meeting of the association, which was done. The closing paper was read by R. G. Boone, on "An Instructor's View of the Institute." He looked upon the institute as one of the most valuable adjuncts to the common school work. At 5 o'clock last evening the association adjourned to meet in this city again next June.

Got a Snug Sum. The Kirmess, given on Tuesday evening the 18th inst., for the benefit of the free kindergartens, netted the society \$150, for which the ladies return sincere thanks to all taking part.

Good News for Indianapolis.

We desire every one to call and try the Martinsville mineral water, on draught free, at No. 32 East Market street. It will cure any case of kidney or stomach trouble. Received daily and delivered to any part of the city. Agents wanted throughout the

Straw Hats! Straw Hats! The cheapest at Seaton's hat store, 25 North Pennsylvania street.

You Want the Best.

Now that the price of ice is a little higher you want a refrigerator that will use it economically. The New Perfection is what you want. We have, also, the Rapid Ice-cream Freezer, New Model Lawn-mower, water-coolers, hose and hose reels, etc.
HILDEBRAND & FUGATE,
52 South Meridian street.

A practical use for many years has proved beyond question that the "ALASKA" Refrigerator does produce dry, cold air in its provision chamber. See the "Alaska" before purchasing. The "Charter Oak," with the wonderful wire gauze oven door; Natural Gas Stoves. WM. H. BENNETT & SON, 38 South Meridian st.

Expressiveness of Jewelry.

A very new and unique variety of bangles is the Shakespeare, which is a thin band of old sliver with an appropriate quotation in small letters as a decoration. These quotations are of a very sentimental nature, and a bashful lover, by the purchase of ten or fifteen bangles might contrive to express the sentiments of his heart to his best girl without bursting a blood vessel or wearing out the knees of his Sunday trousers. All jewelry is expressive, and always suitable.

FLANNEL SHIRTS

At WHELDEN'S Gents' Furnishing Store, Denison House.

To take a car to reach our store, even though you need only a dollar's worth of goods.

SUPPOSE You buy a Corset from us, you have from 25c to 50c more value than if you had purchased else-

SUPPOSE You purchase a Parasol. You have nearly, or

quite, double the value you would have received elsewhere. SUPPOSE It is only a pair of Gloves. You save more than the car fare would be both ways. SUPPOSE

It is only Calico. Why, just pay your carfare and come. For children's use you can buy these goods in short ends at much less than regular prices. Indeed, our mill short ends are often worth three times the price we ask. In dress lengths, 4% buys the best, either light or dark. BUT SUPPOSE

You need Dress Goods. We can and will save you from 5c to 25ca yard. To out-of-town customers we send samples, when requested by letter inclosing stamp. We are clearing out balance of Spring Goods in every department. Prices made to insure quick sales.

100 and 111 South Illinois St. Near Union Station.

W. T. WILEY & CO.

Special bargains in warm weather goods this week. Figured Lawns, good quality, only &c

per yard. Figured Challies, fast colors, only 5c per yard, worth 10c. New Organdies, Batiste, Lawns, Mulls, Nainsooks and India Linens, on sale at low prices. Figured India Silks at 37 1-2, 50,69 and

98c per yard, worth fully one-half more. Sateens in all the latest novelties at 8, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 20 and 25c per yard. Great bargains. Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests at 12 1-2.

15 and 19c, worth double. Ladies' Mitts, Gloves, Hose, Corsets, Ribbons, Ruchings, Fans, Parasols and new Collars and Cuffs on sale at reduced Great bargains in Black Lace Flounc-

ings this week. See our prices.
Gold-headed Umbrellas and Parasols
at greatly reduced prices. See them. Ladies' Cream Jerseys only 50c, worth

W. T. WILEY & CO 48 & 50 North Illinois St.

GRAND CLEARING SALE

SULLIVAN-GROHS CO

Our stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Underwear, etc., is larger than we want it for this season of the year, and as it is getting late in the season, we will start and make cuts in every department in the house. Our stock is new, clean and complete in every line. Summer Dress Goods-no better in the city. We have made big cuts in prices in Dress Silks, Satins, etc. See what we are doing in 45-inch Swiss Flouncing for La-dies' Suits, 27-inch Flouncing for Children's Dresses, and narrow goods in Cambric and Swiss to match, and price from 1c per yard to Flouncing \$4.50 per yard; any worth double. All we ask is a call, and see our prices and styles, at

6 & 8 West Washington St.

NEW BOOKS.

The Wrong Box. Stevenson \$1.00
Serapheta. Balzac 1.50
Queen of Bedlam. Capt. King 1.00
Bertha Laycourt. Blum 1.25
Antoinette. Ohnet 1.00
Merle's Crusade. Carey 1.25
Jice Age in North America. Wright 5.00
Far in the Forest. Dandet

LAWNS AT 2½C

Crinkles at 3c. Challies at 4c. Beiges at 5c. Sateens, 1212 and 15c qualities at 10c, Fancy Curtain Draperies at 7c. Tarlatan at 10c. Fancy Oriental, 8 inches wide, at 8c. Cream Oriental Flouncings at 25c. Black Lace Flouncings at 25c. New Swiss Flouncings just opened at 50c. New Swiss Embroideries arrived. New White Goods cheap. New Gold-headed Parasols at 98c. New Gold-headed Umbrellas at \$1.15. Just opened another lot of Misses' Parasols at 20c. Misses' Satin Parasols at 50c. Girls' and Boys' Plaited Percale Waists at 39c. Cream Jerseys at 39c. Silk Mitts at 10c. Ladies' Fancy Striped Hase at 2c. Calinoss at 3.1.2c. Hose at 3c. Calicoes at 3 1-2c.

REMNANT SALE THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

Remnants of Bleached Muslins at 5c, worth 7 and 8c. Remnants of Indigo Blue Prints at 5c. Remnants of all kinds very cheap.

DEDERT & SUDBROCK. 158 and 160 East Washington Street.

DINING-ROOM SETS.

Antique Oak Sideboard. Antique Extention Table, eight feet long, 6 antique Dining Chairs as shown in the windows, for \$31.50. A large line of Sideboards, Tables and Chairs in all styles at very low prices.

WM. L. ELDER, Nos. 43 and 45 South Meridian St.

INDIANA PAPER COMPANY.

ALL LEADING LINES OF STATIONERY

At Lowest Rates.

Persons desiring to purchase a Refrigerator (LILLY & STALNAKER, should examine THE BALDWIN DRY AIR, made both in hard and soft wood.

64 East Washington St.

For a summer diet use our fine GRAHAM CRACKERS and WAFERS. If your Grocer don't have them, ask him why,

and have him get them for you. PARROTT & TAGGART. Biscuit Bakers.

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